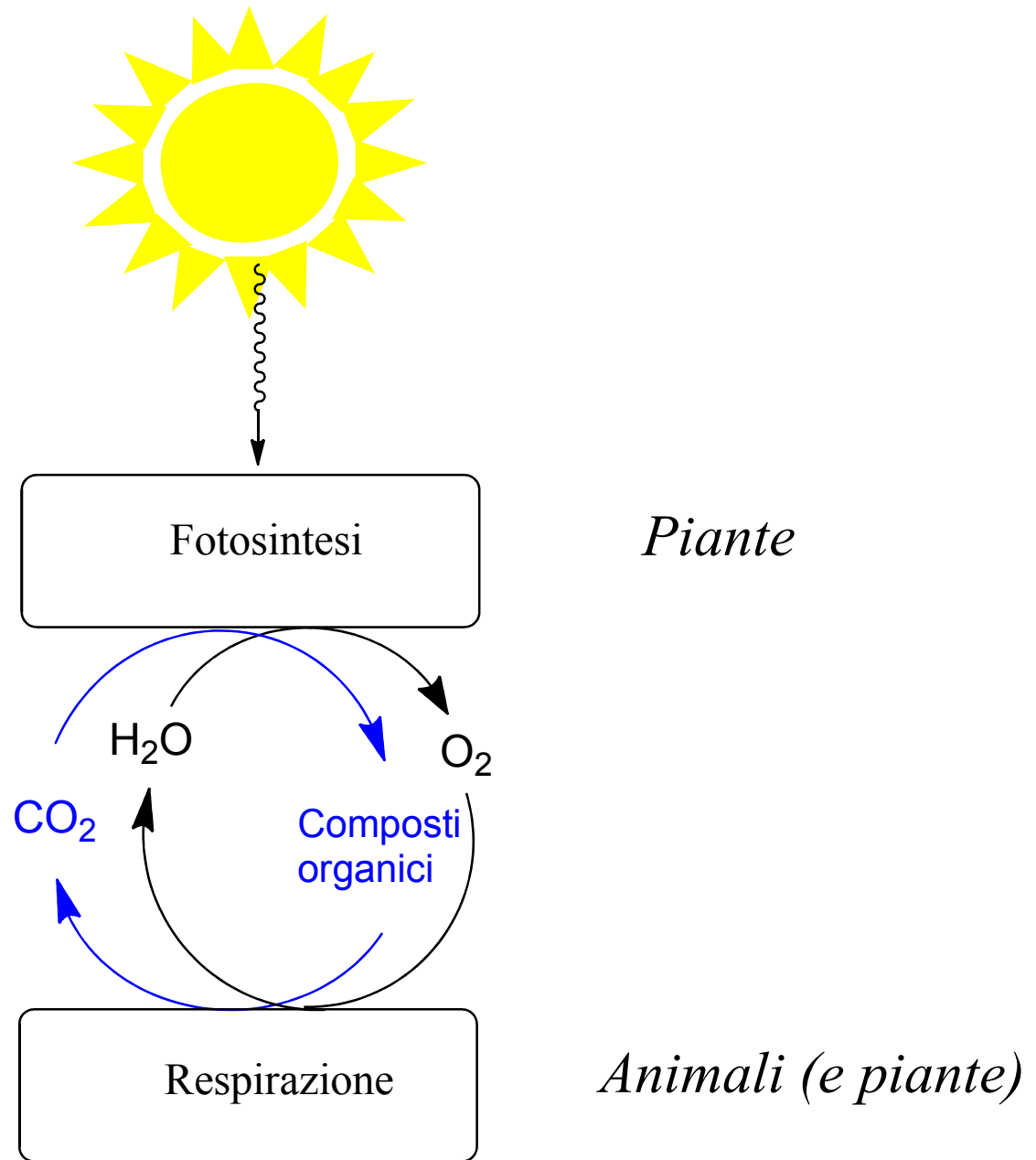
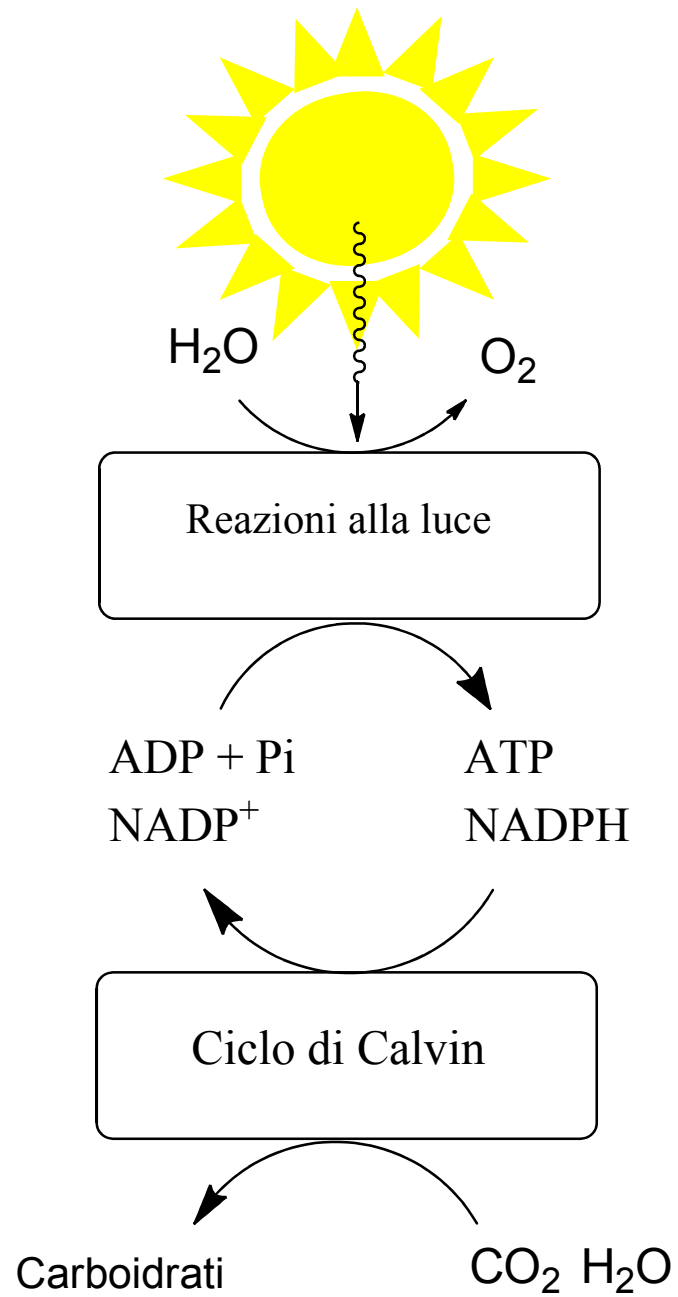
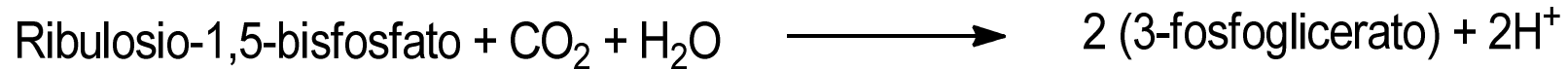


Biosintesi dei carboidrati a
partire da anidride carbonica





La ribulosio-1,5-bisfosfato carbossilasi (Rubisco)



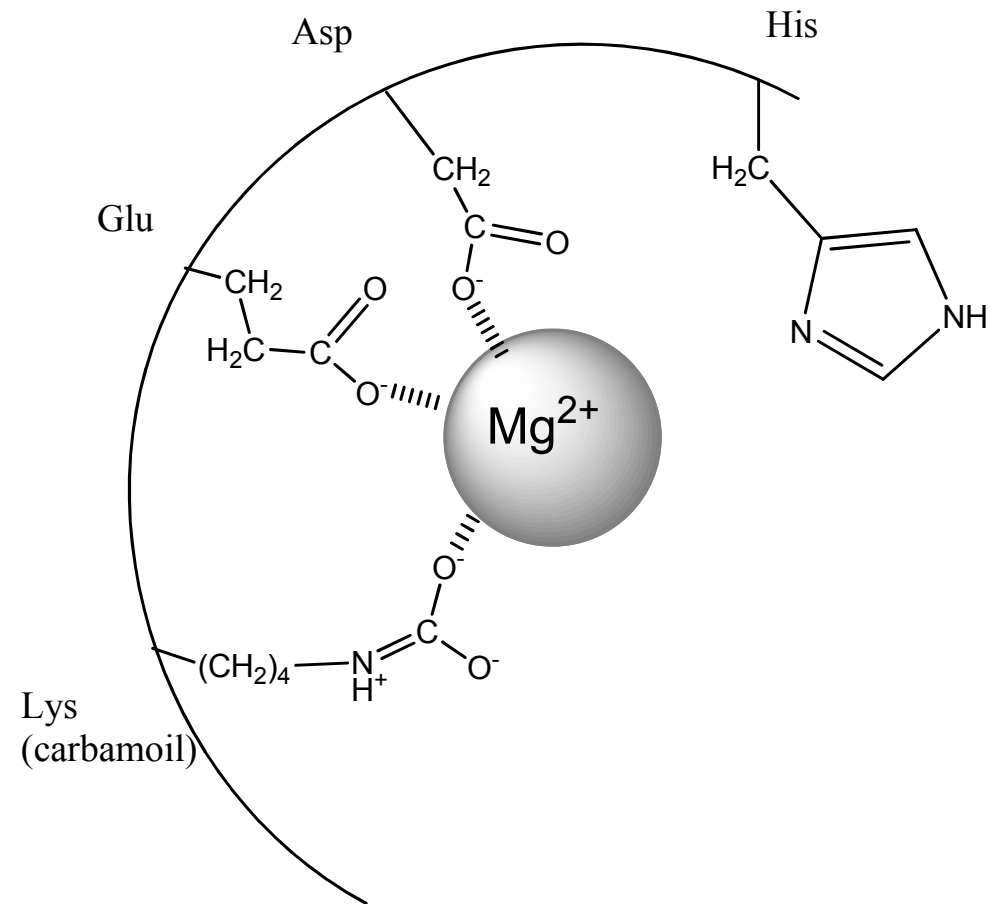
8 subunità, ognuna con un sito catalitico, PM 53 kDa e 8 subunità minori a funzione non chiara, PM 14 kDa

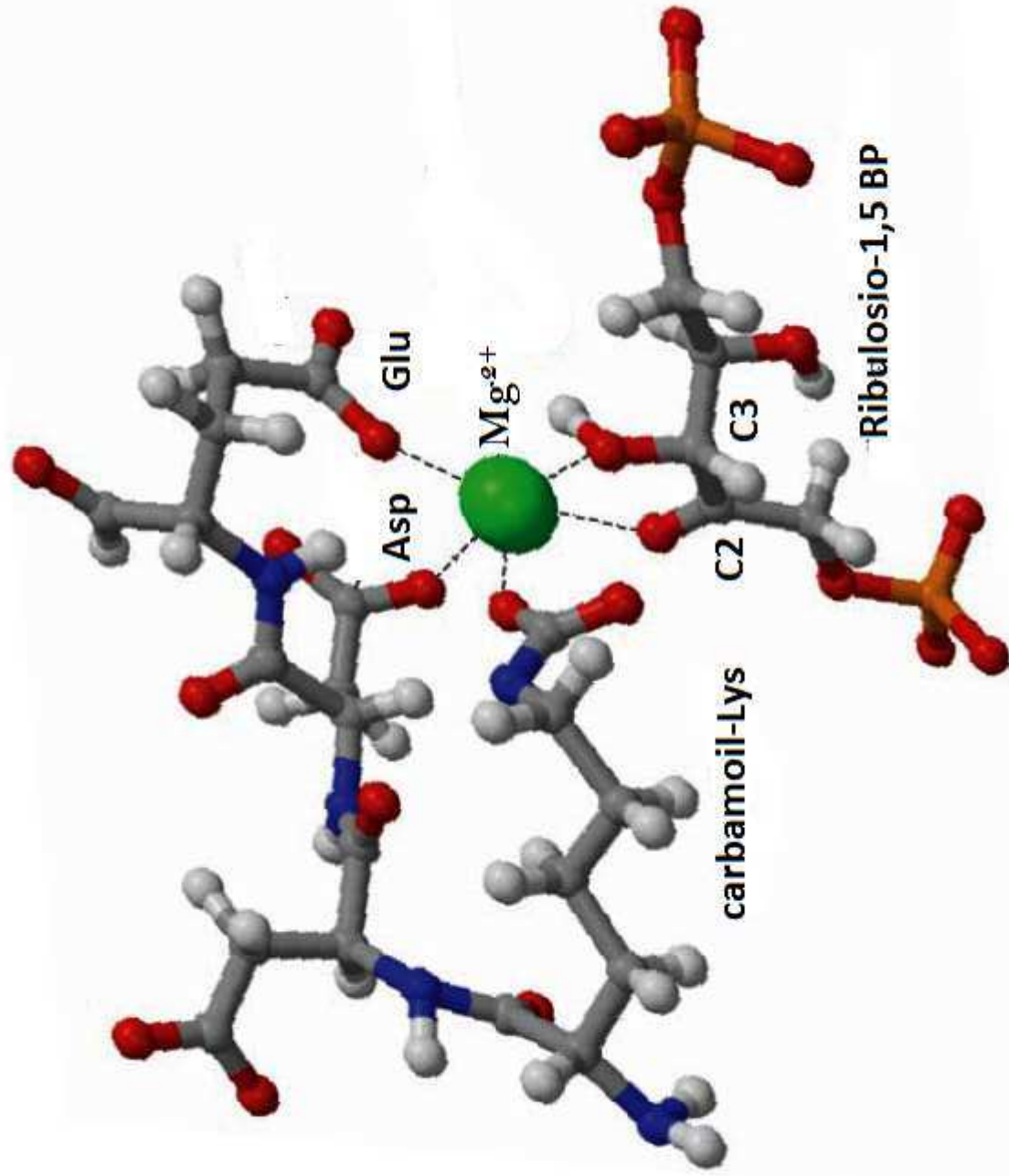
P.M. complessivo = 550 kDa

concentrazione = 250 mg/ml
(50% proteine totali del cloroplasto)

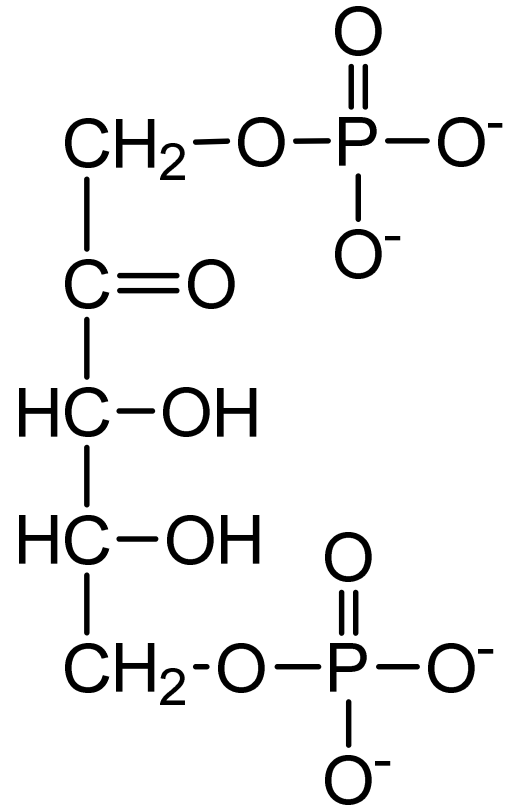
n. di turnover (k_2) = 3 s^{-1} ,
3 molecole CO_2 al secondo per molecola di enzima

Sito catalitico della rubisco

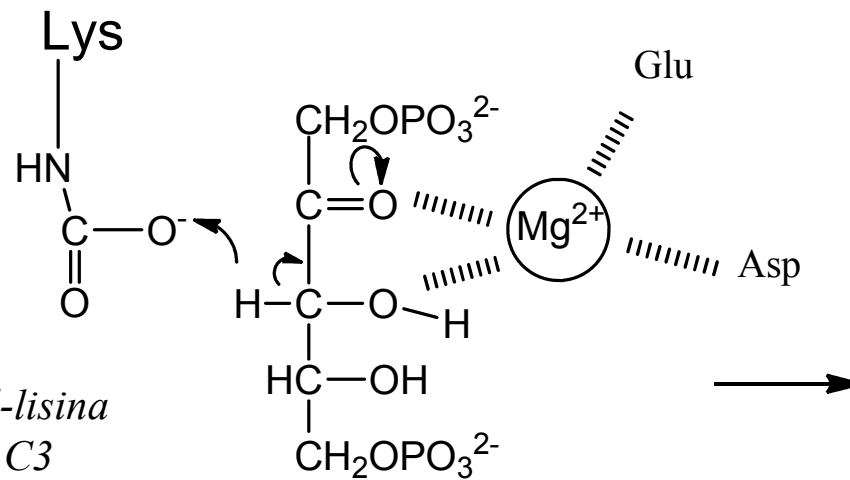




Il primo substrato della rubisco

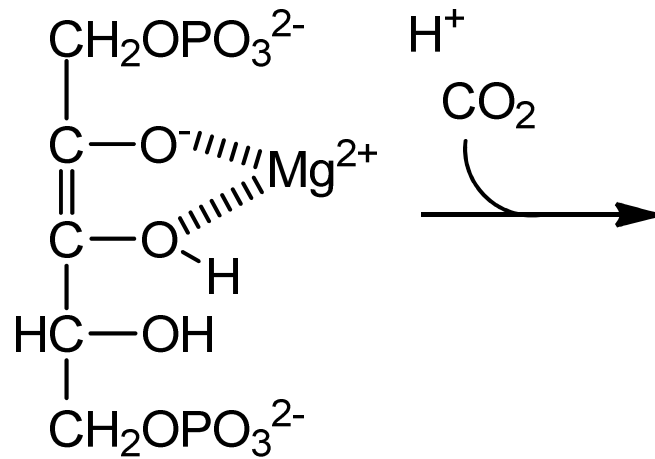


Ribulosio-1,5-bisfosfato



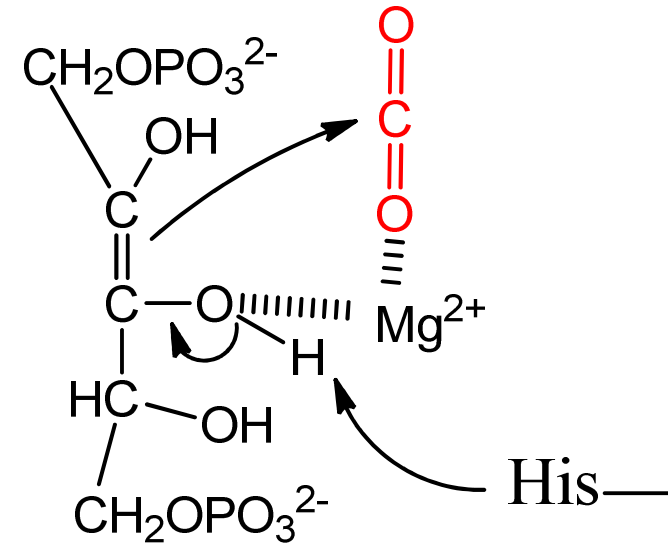
*Il residuo di carbamoil-lisina
preleva un protone dal C3
favorito dall'attrazione del
Mg sull'ossigeno ossidrilico*

Ribulosio-1,5-bisfosfato
nel sito attivo della rubisco

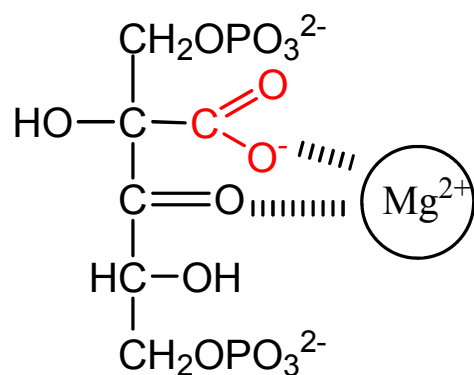


intermedio endiolico

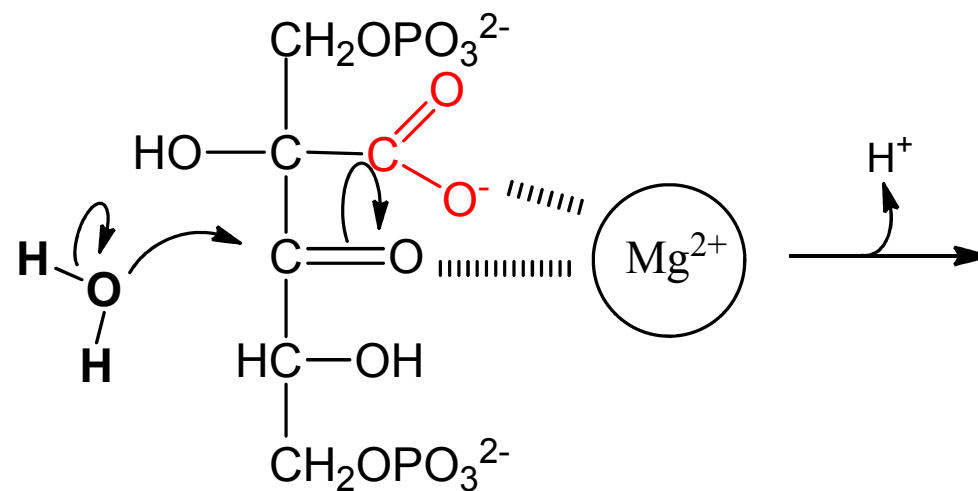
*l'endiolo è stabilizzato dal Mg^{2+}
ma l'ingresso di un protone sull'O
in C2 favorisce il legame della
 CO_2*



*L'atomo di magnesio
polarizza l'ossigeno della
 CO_2 e in C3 dove un'istidina
preleva un protone*

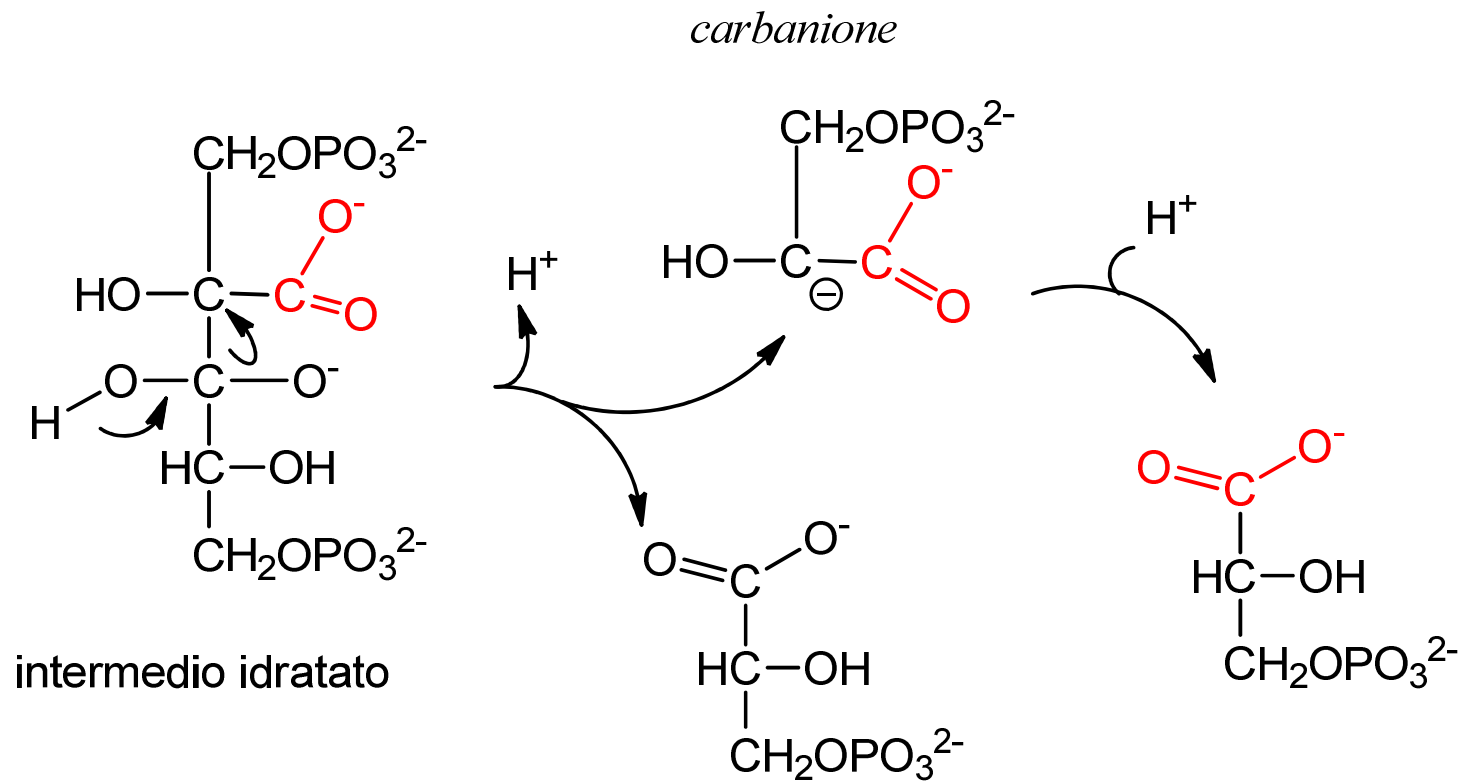


intermedio β -chetoacido



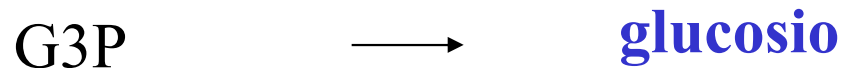
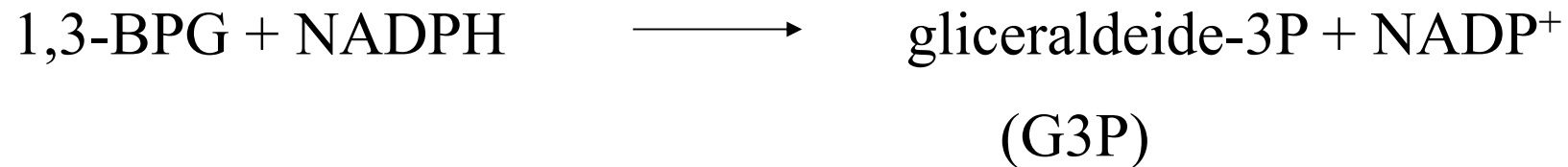
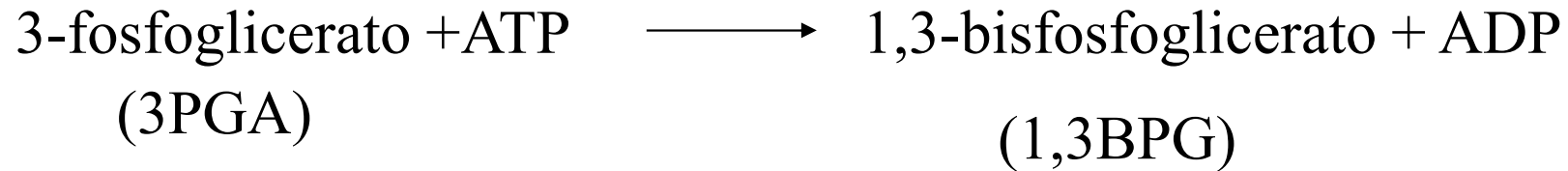
*Il gruppo chetonico rimane
polarizzato dallo ione magnesio
così da favorire l'attacco
nucleofilo dell'acqua*

Scissione dell'intermedio idratato e liberazione dei prodotti

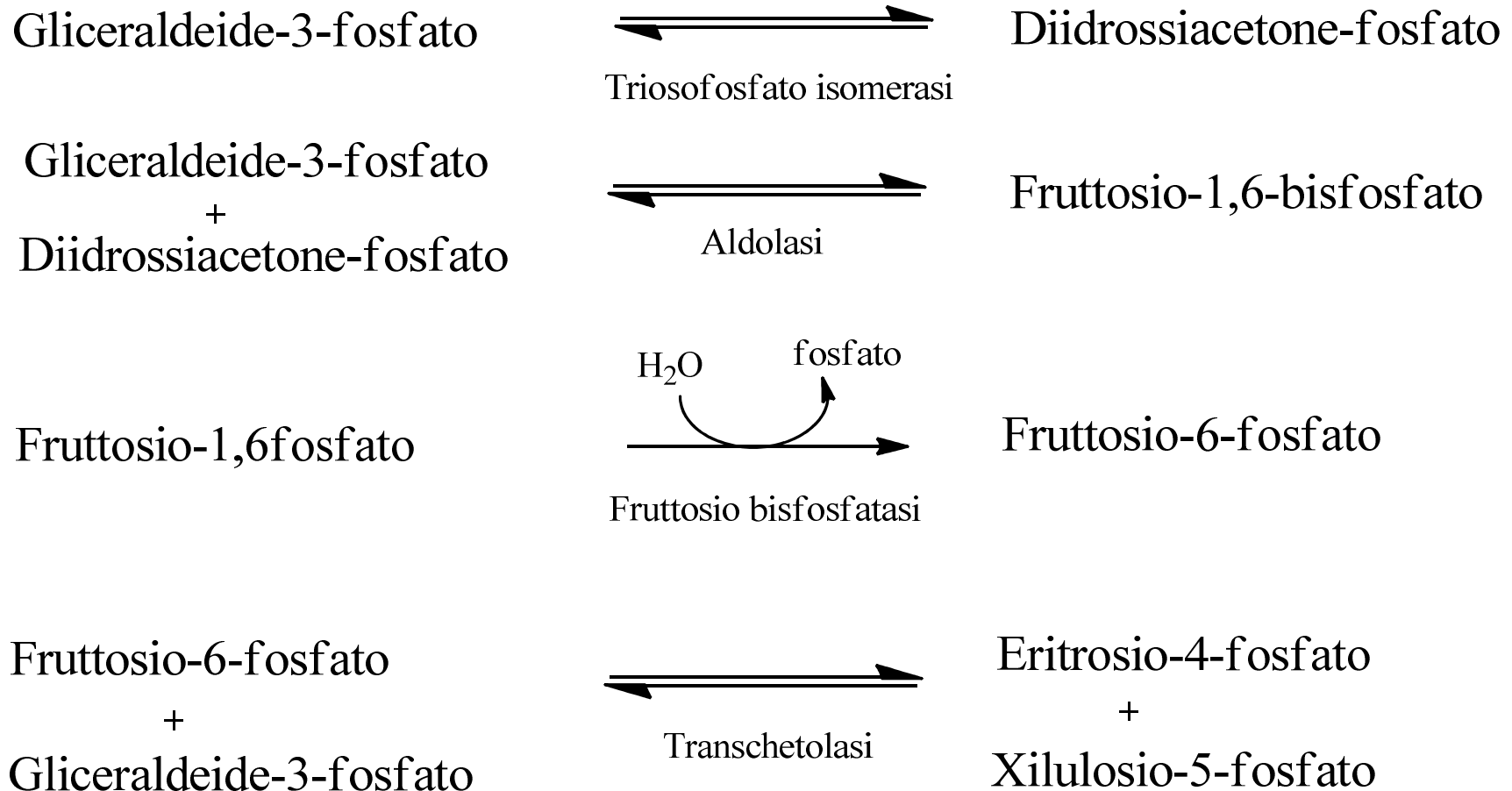


2 molecole di D-3-fosfo-glicerato

Seconda fase dell'assimilazione della CO₂



Terza fase. Rigenerazione del ribulosio-1,5bisfosfato



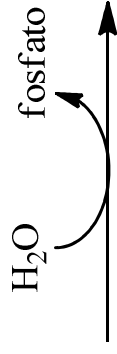
Diidrossiacetone-fosfato
+
Eritrosio-4-fosfato

Sedoeptulosio-1,7-bisfosfato



Sedoeptulosio-1,7-bisfosfato

Sedoeptulosio-7-fosfato



Sedoeptulosio bisfosfatasi

Gliceraldeide-3-fosfato
+
Sedoeptulosio-7-fosfato

Xilulosio-5-fosfato

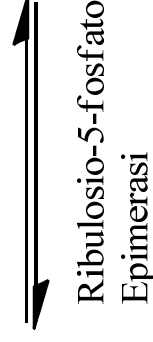
+

Ribosio-5-fosfato



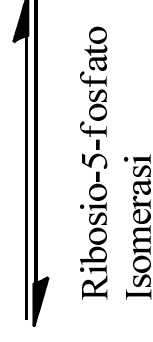
Xilulosio-5-fosfato

Ribulosio-5-fosfato



Ribosio-5-fosfato

Ribulosio-5-fosfato



Ribulosio-5-fosfato

Ribulosio-1,5bisfosfato

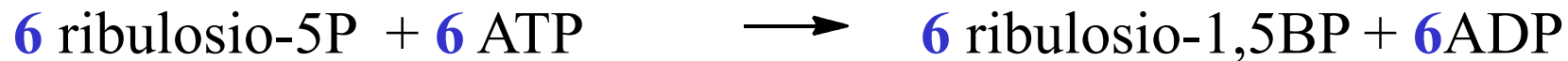
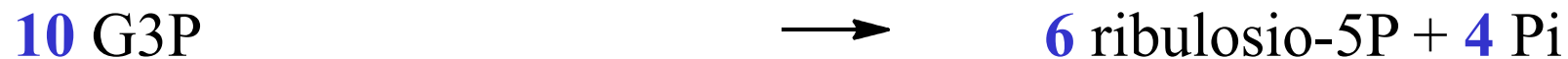
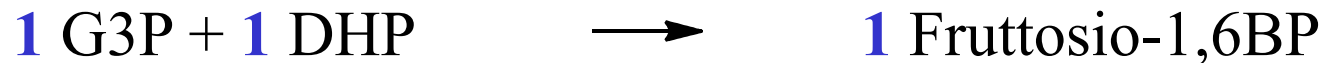
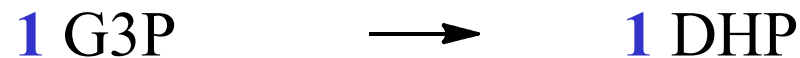
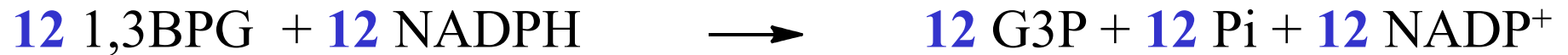
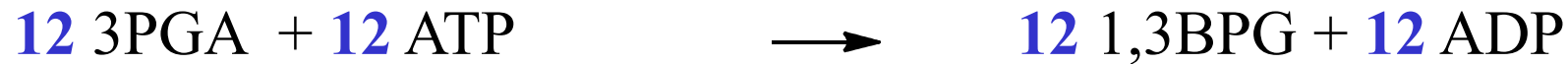
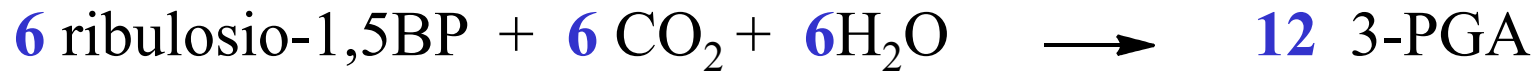


Ribosio-5-fosfato
chinasi

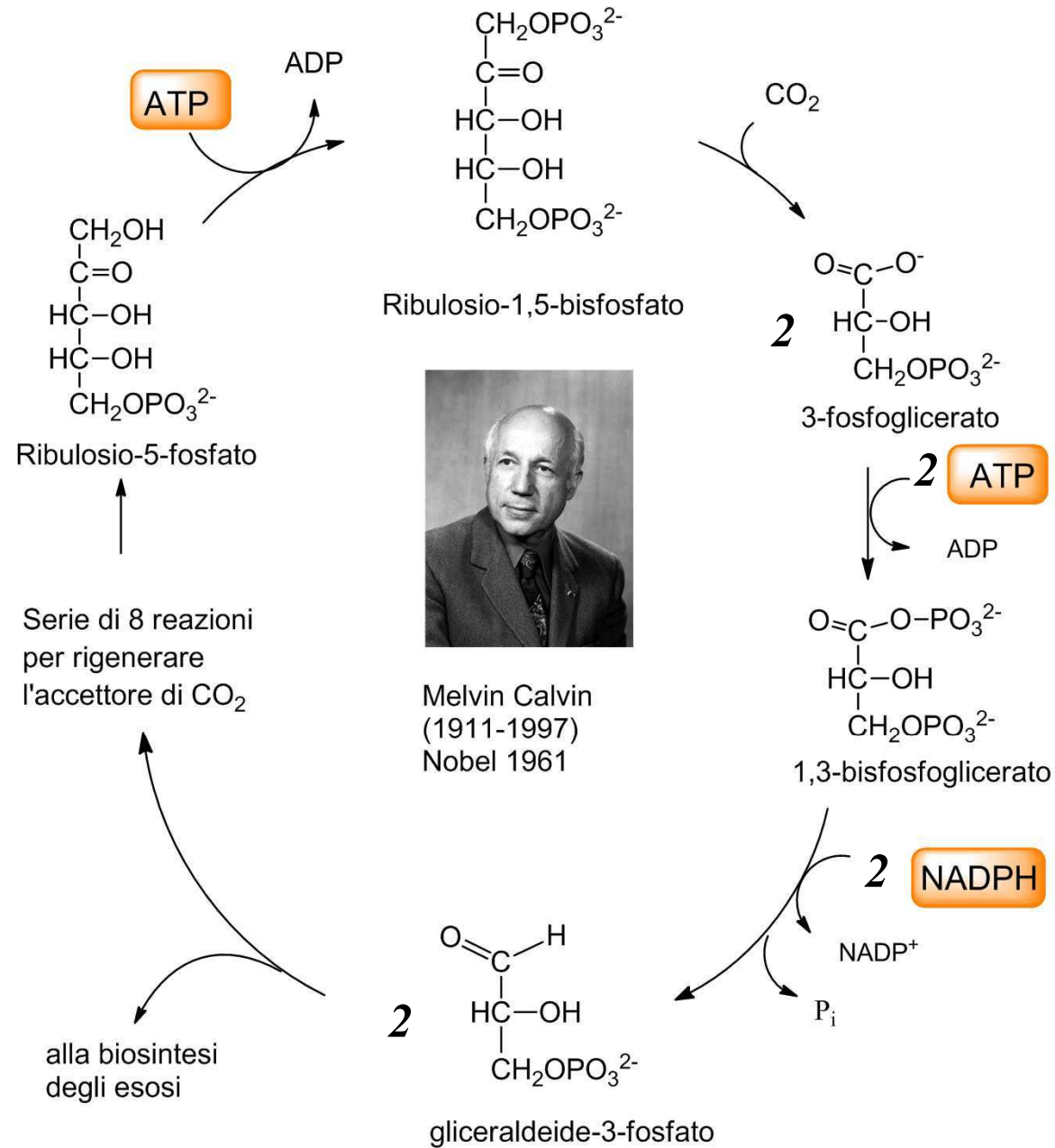
I 3 enzimi specifici del ciclo di Calvin non presenti
nella gluconeogenesi degli animali

1. Rubisco
2. Sedoeptulosio-bisfosfatasi
3. Ribulosio-5fosfato chinasi

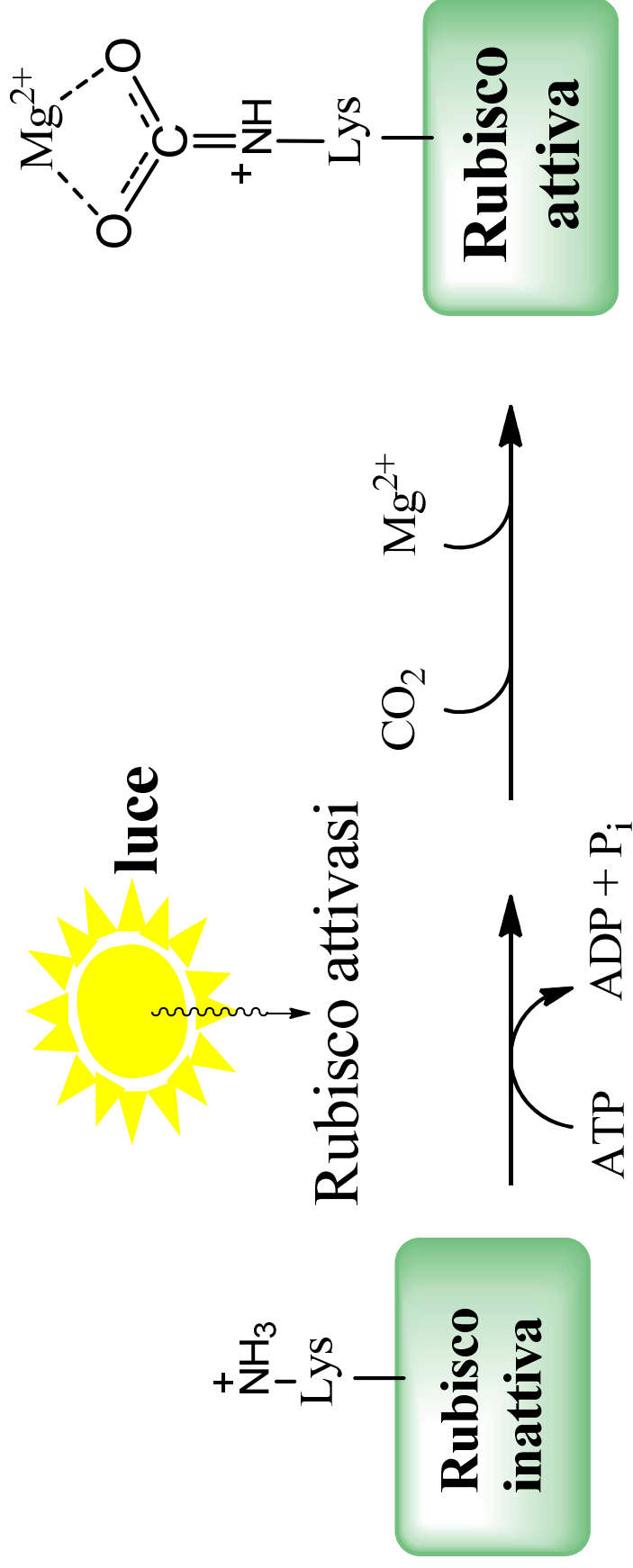
Bilancio

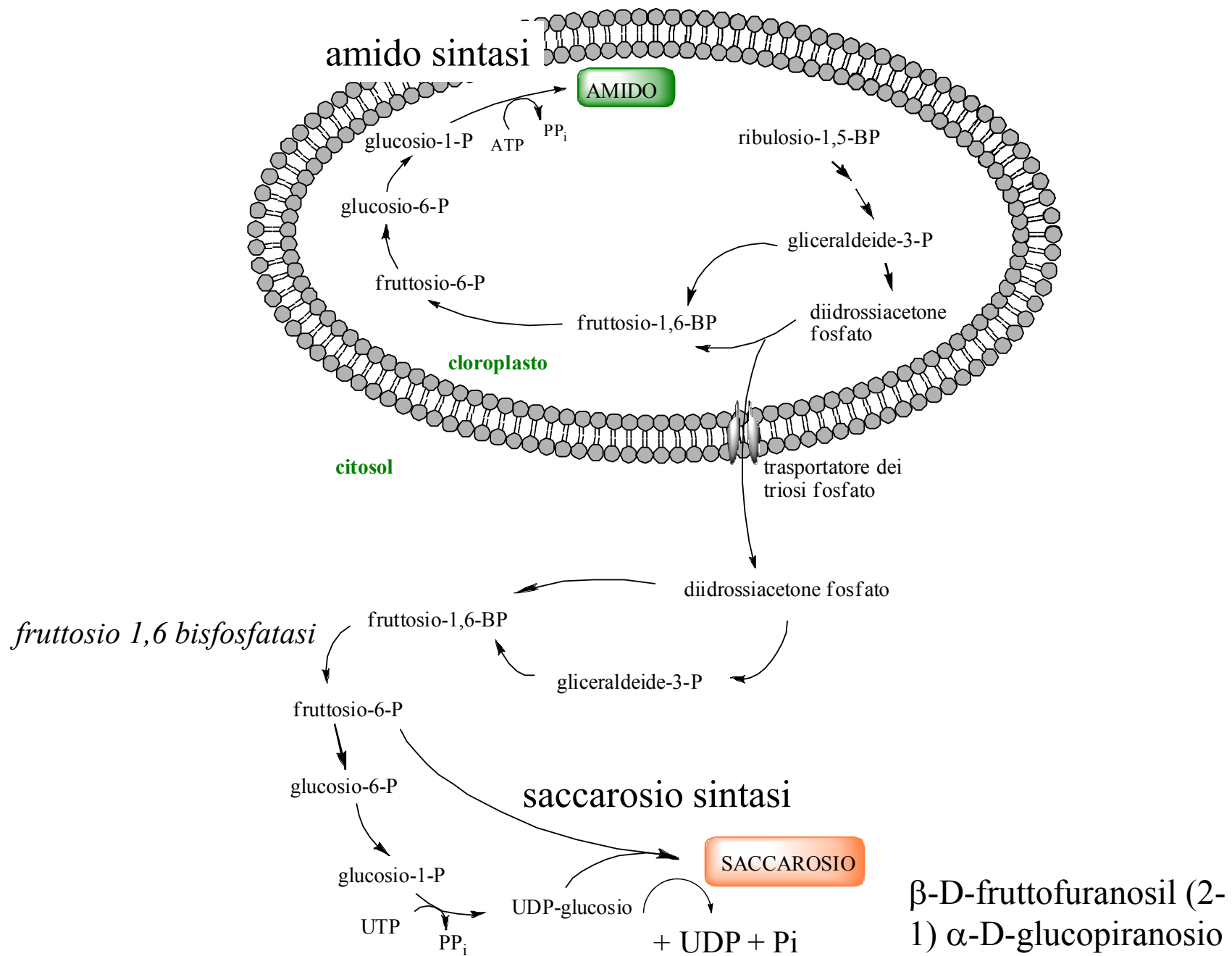


Ciclo di Calvin



La rubisco non è attiva di notte

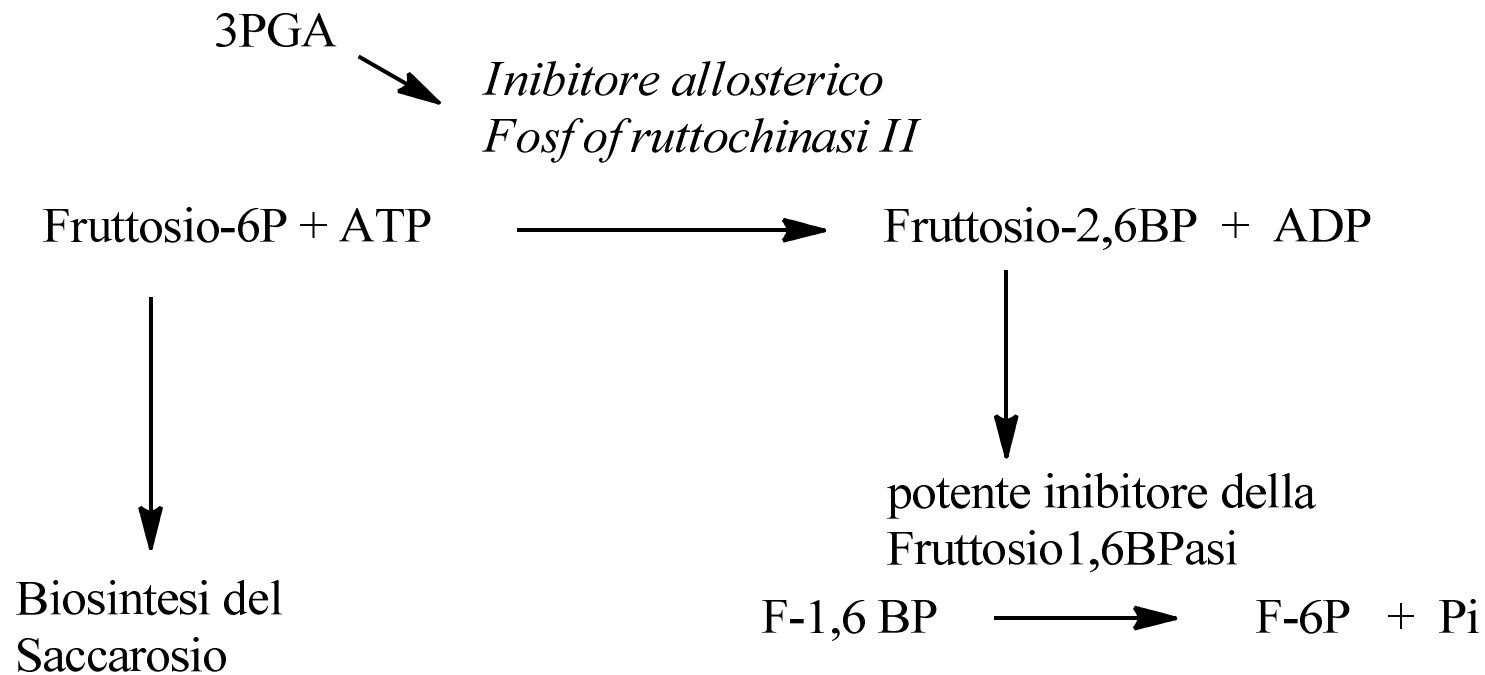




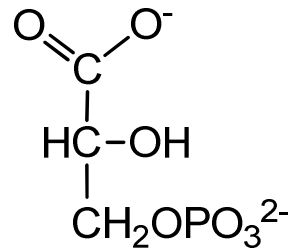
Regolazione da 3-fosfoglicerato

Alla luce il 3PGA rimuove il controllo da F2,6BP consentendo la sintesi di saccarosio da fruttosio 6P

Il fosfato che si accumula al buio attiva la fosfofruttochinasi II



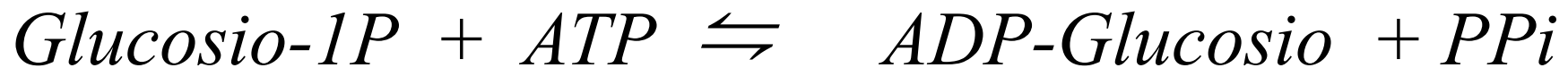
Regolazione da 3-fosfoglicerato. Sintesi di amido



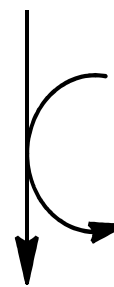
Glucosio 1P-adeniltransferasi



attivazione allosterica



(si accumula al buio)

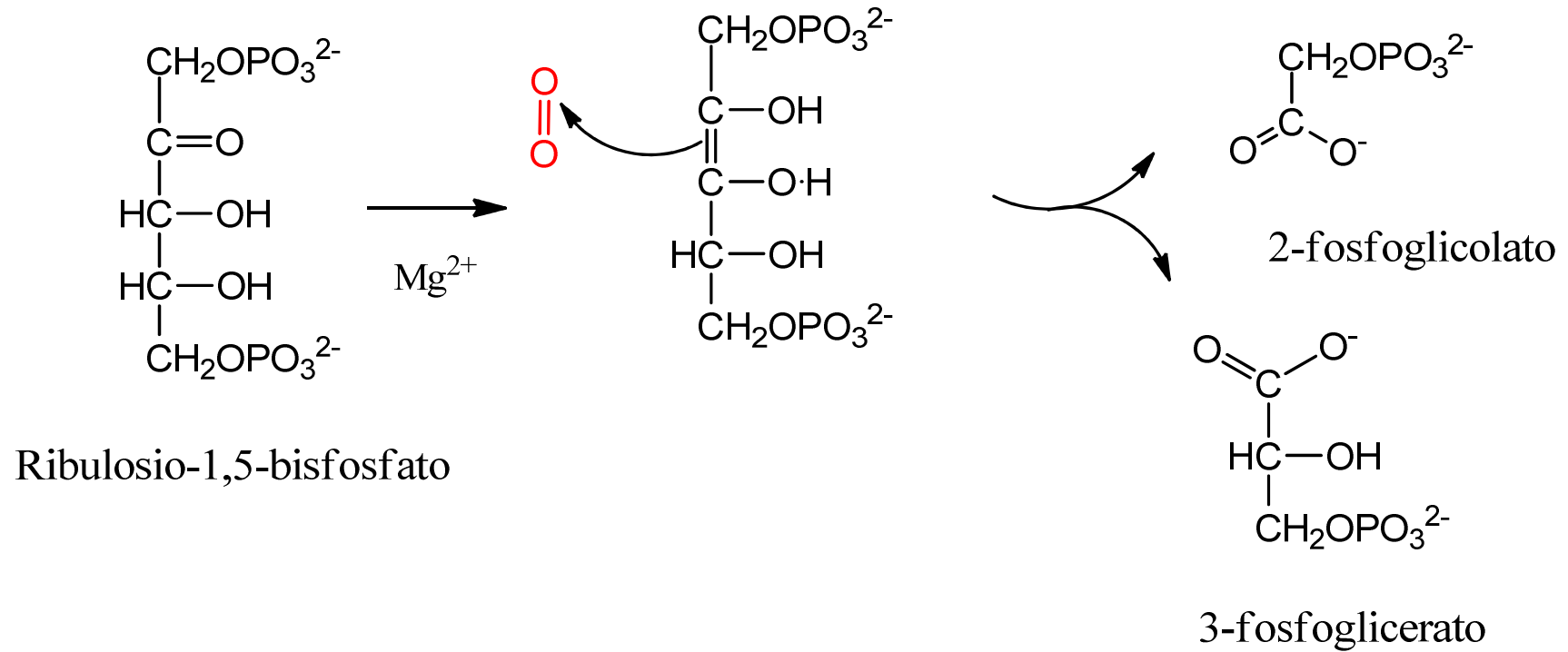


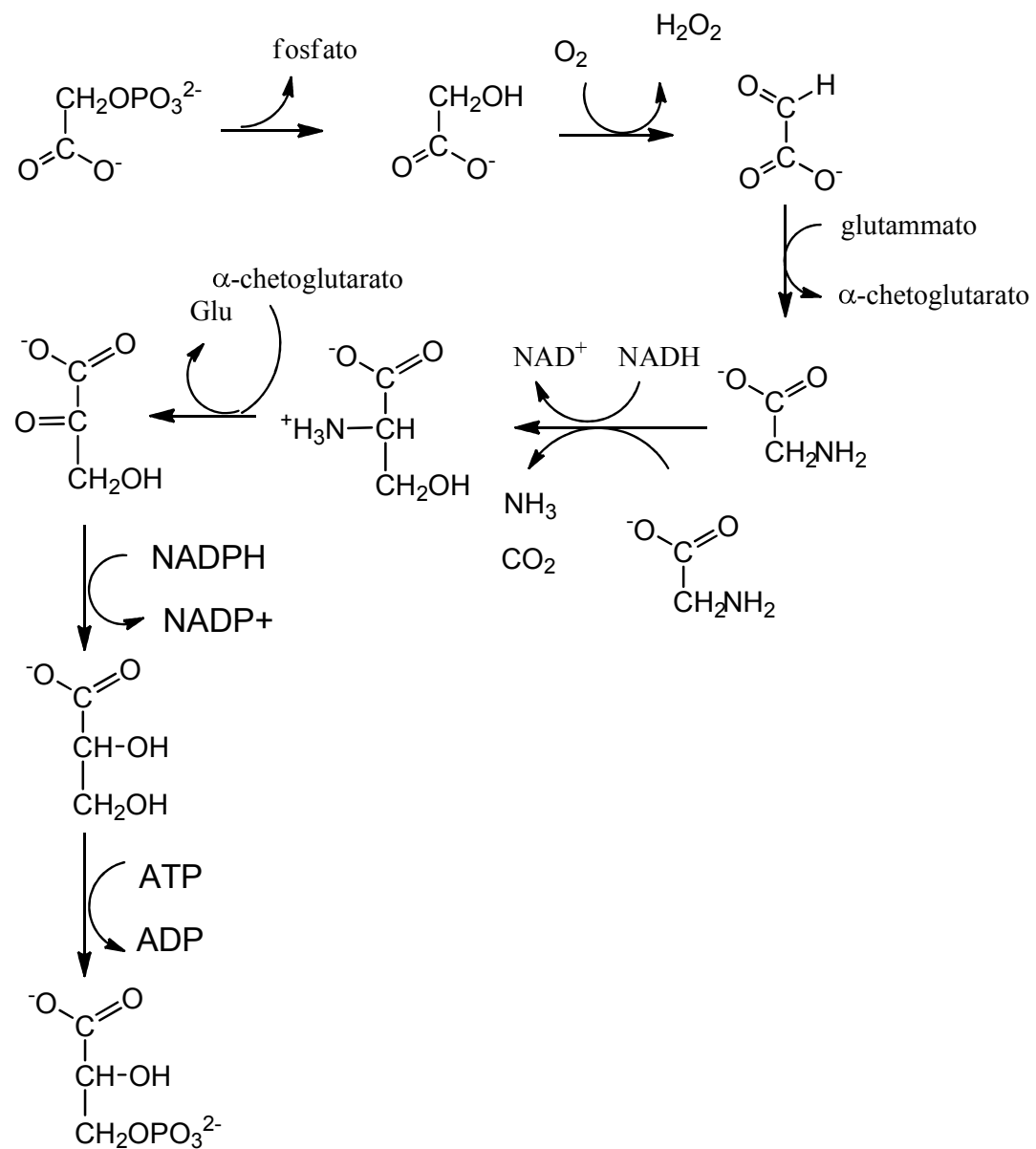
amido_n

amido_{n+1}

ADP

Fotorespirazione





Rubisco di tabacco

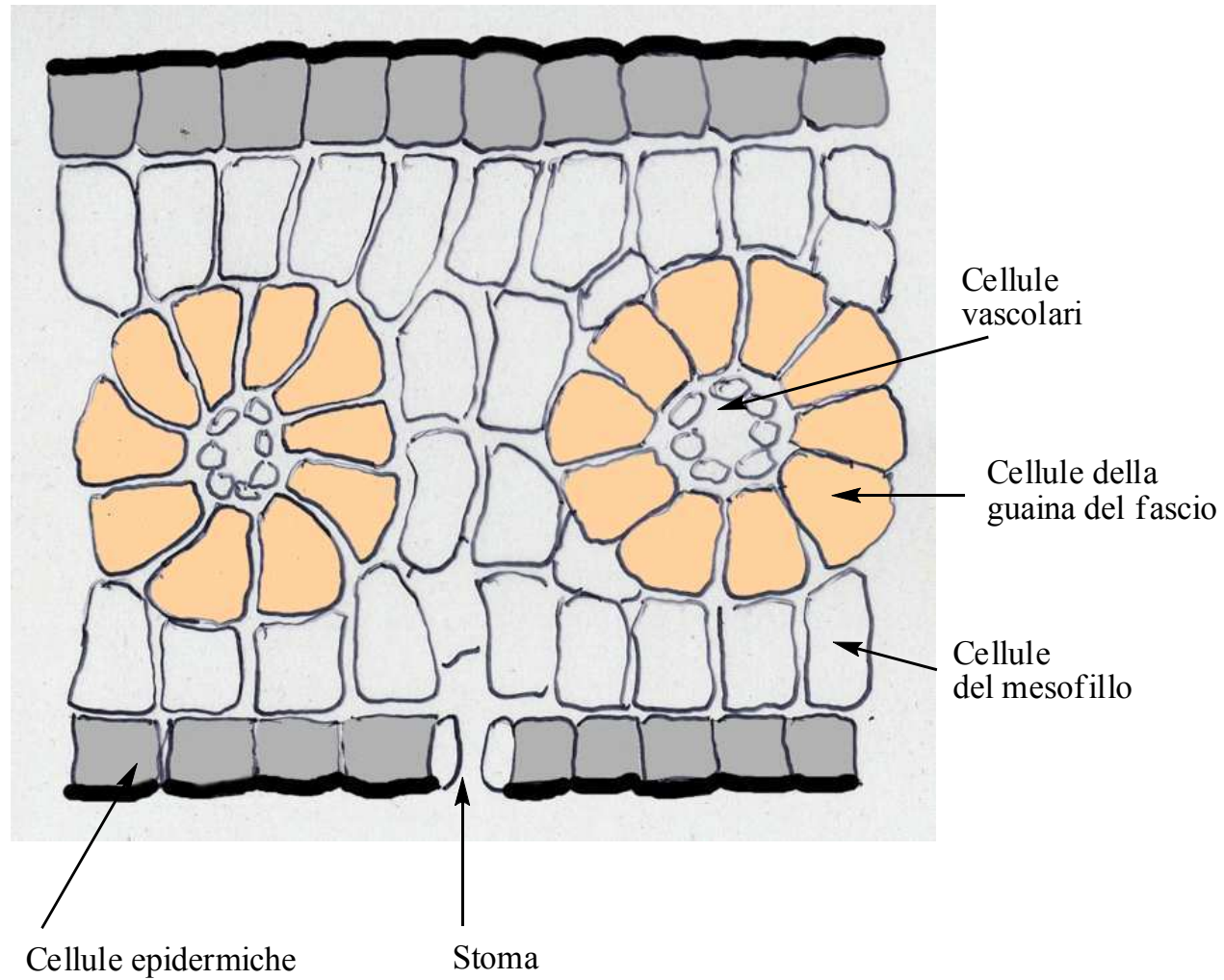
	Concentrazione (μM) in soluzione acquosa in equilibrio con l'aria a temperatura ambiente *	K_m (μM)	$\text{attività catalitica}$ (<i>molecole/sec</i>) k_2	velocità
CO_2	11	9	1.82	0.71
O_2	250	535	0.76	0.29

70% delle molecole di ribulosio 1,5-bisfosfato viene carbossilato
(dipende dai valori di K_m e k_2 nelle diverse specie di piante)

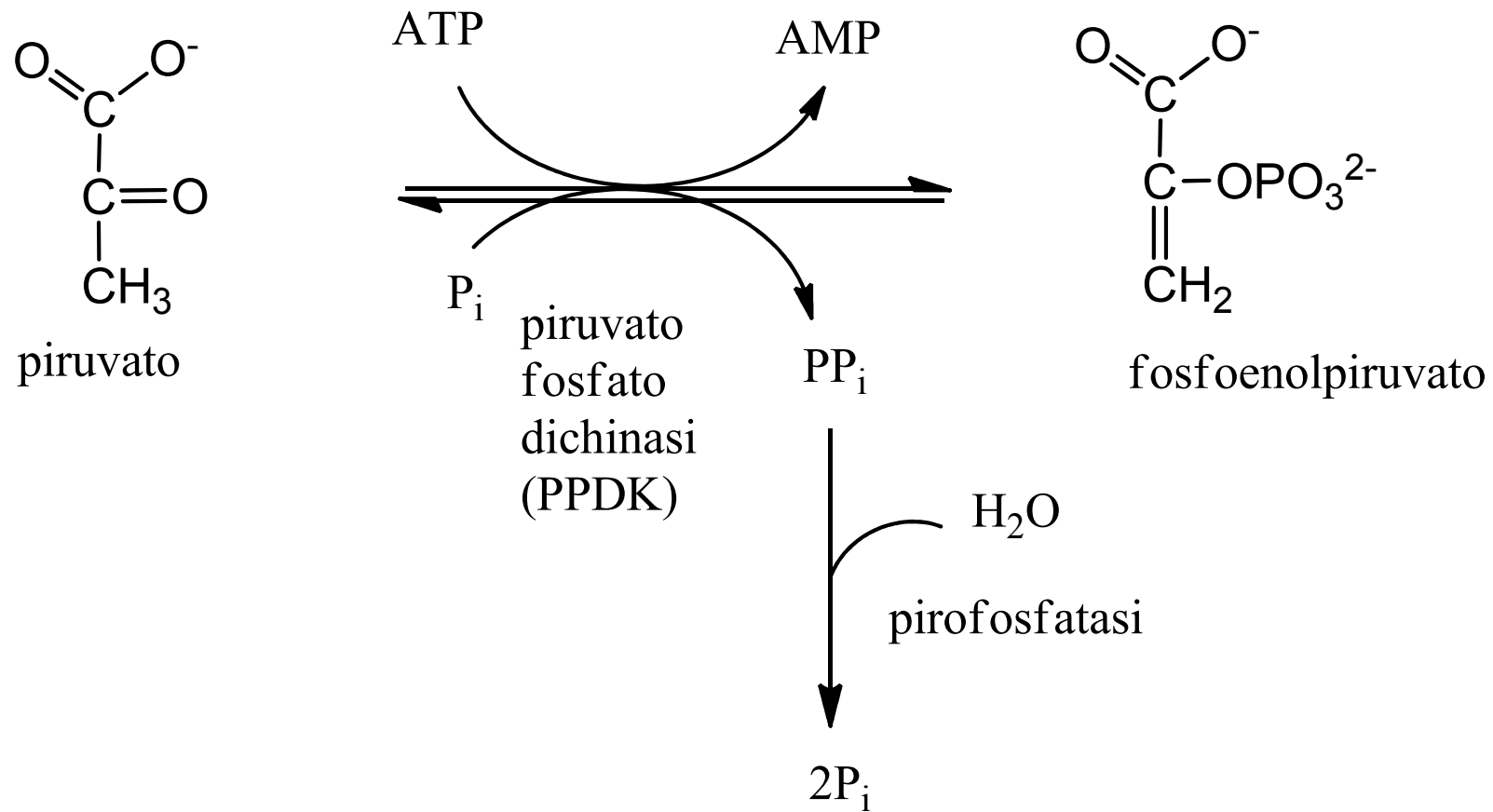
* *Tenendo conto che: ossigeno 21%; CO_2 0.035%*

Via di Hatch e Slack
(piante C4)

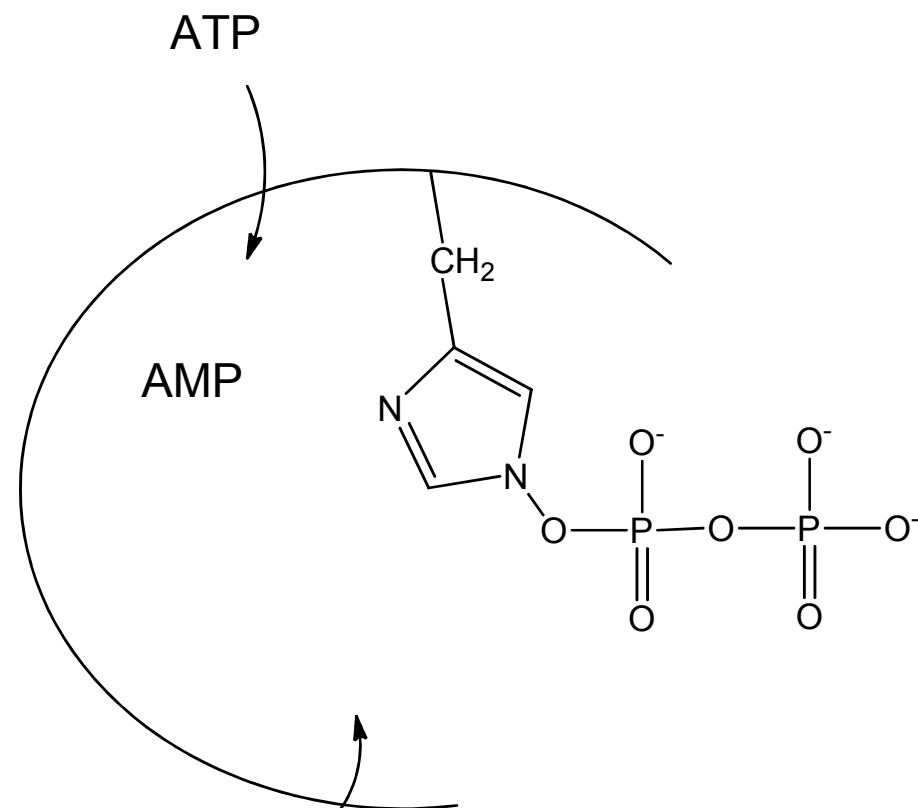
Piante C4: anatomia Kranz



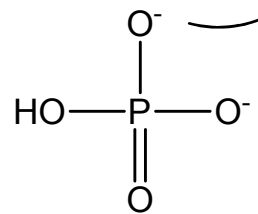
PPDK, un'enzima caratterizzante la via di Hatch-Slack

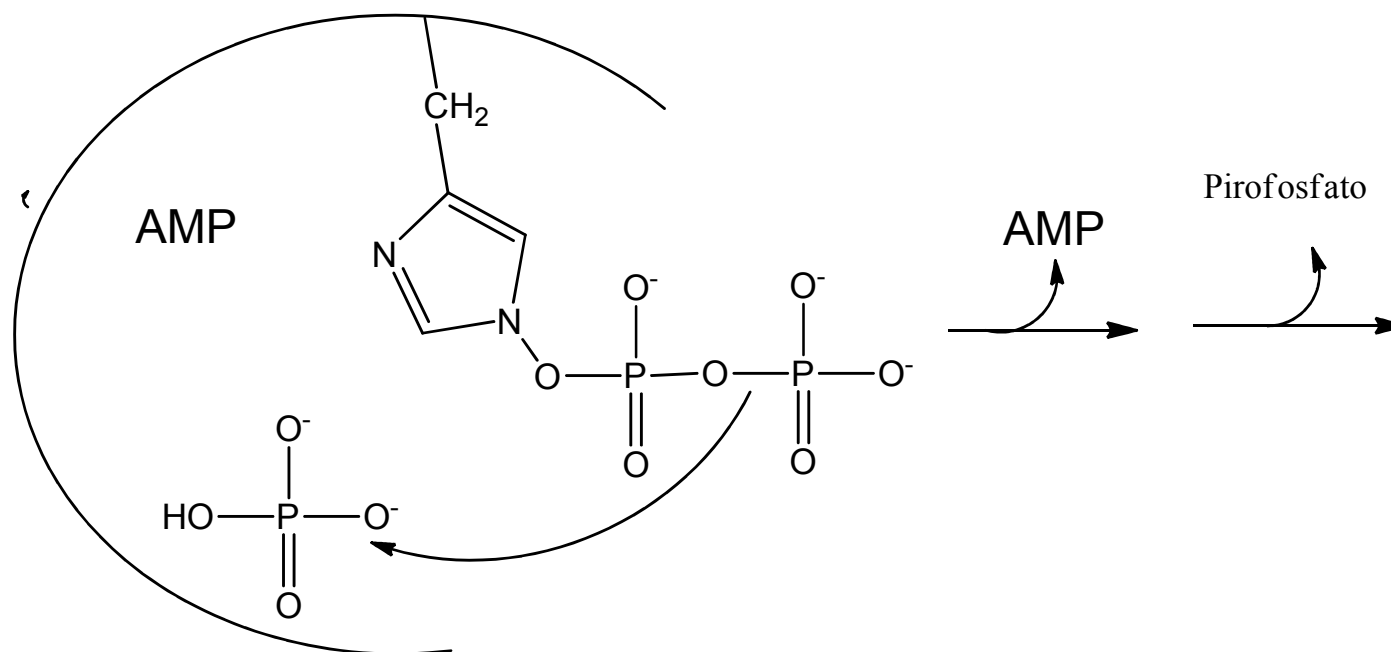


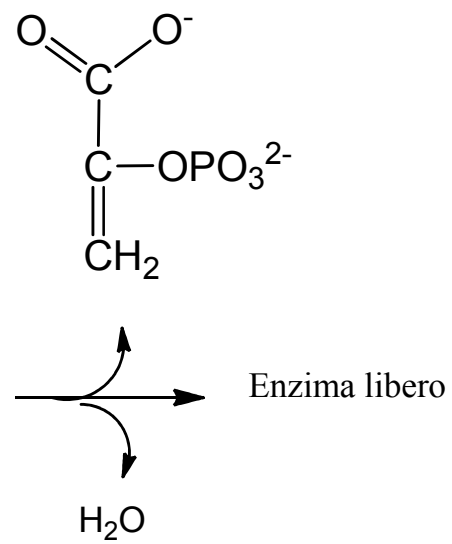
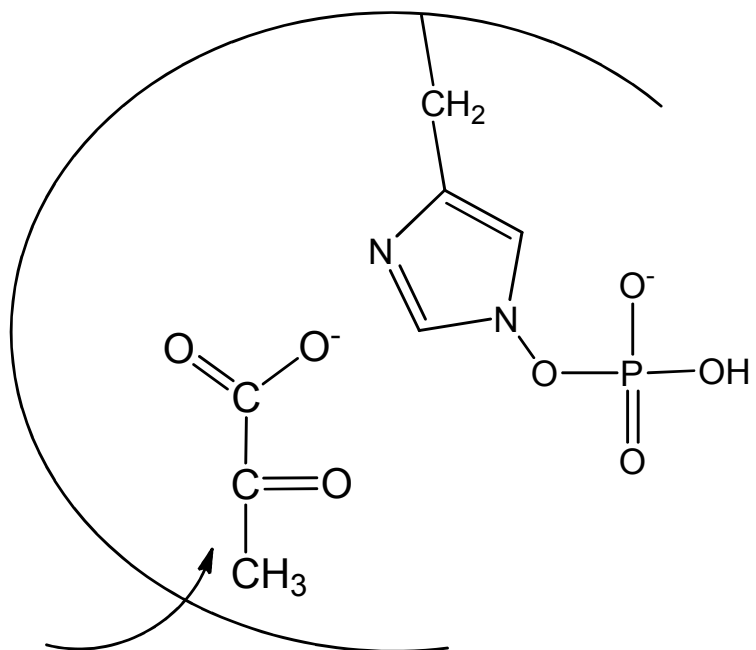
1.



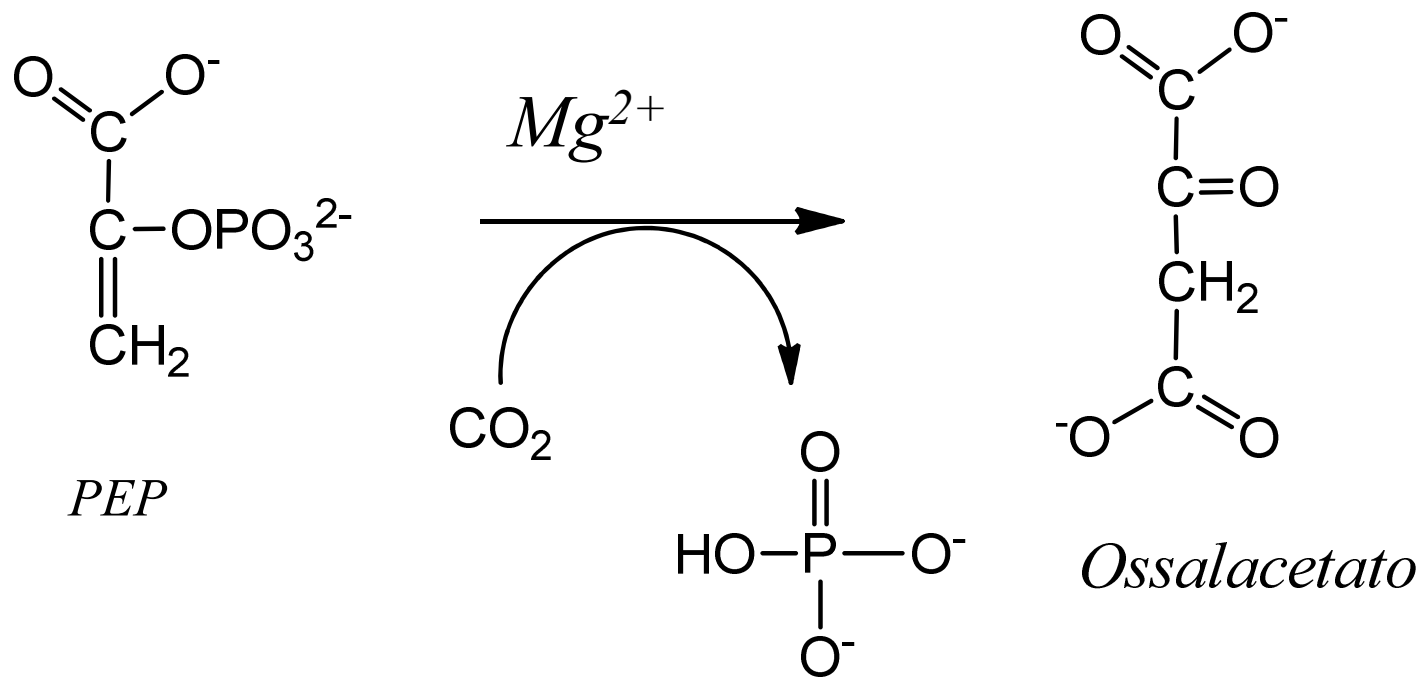
2.







PEP carbossilasi: il secondo enzima



Alta affinità per CO_2 (K_m micromolare)

